

## National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

### JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Activity: Cultural Programs

| Program Components  | 2001<br>Enacted | Uncontr/<br>Related<br>Changes | Program<br>Changes<br>(+/-) | 2002<br>Budget<br>Request | Change<br>From 2001<br>(+/-) |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. National Register Programs                                   | 16,018          | +279                           | -717                        | 15,580                    | -438                         |
| B. National Center for Preservation<br>Technology and Training  | 2,222           | 0                              | -250                        | 1,972                     | -250                         |
| C. Native American Graves Protection and<br>Repatriation Grants | 2,467           | 0                              | 0                           | 2,467                     | 0                            |
| <b>Total Requirements \$(000)</b>                               | <b>20,707</b>   | <b>+279</b>                    | <b>-967</b>                 | <b>20,019</b>             | <b>-688</b>                  |

### AUTHORIZATION

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 16 U.S.C. 431-433     | The Antiquities Act of 1906  |
| 16 U.S.C. 461-467     | The Historic Sites Act of 1935                                     |
| 16 U.S.C. 470-470 n   | National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended             |
| 16 U.S.C. 469-469 c-1 | Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974                |
| 16 U.S.C. 470aa-ll    | Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended         |
| 16 U.S.C. 1-5         | General Authorities Act as amended in 1976                         |
| 16 U.S.C. 1908        | Mining in the National Parks Act of 1976                           |
| 26 U.S.C. 46(b)(4)    | Tax Reform Act of 1986   |
| 26 U.S.C. 48(g)       | Tax Reform Act of 1986   |
| 25 U.S.C. 3001-3013   | The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 |
| 43 U.S.C. 2102        | Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987                                    |
| Public Law 104-333    | Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996              |

### OVERVIEW

The **Cultural Programs** activity supports the preservation of the Nation's historical and cultural heritage and the integration of preservation values in public and private decisions. These activities include: (1) identifying, evaluating, and registering historic and archeological resources in the National Register of Historic Places, (2) designating resources of national significance as National Historic Landmarks, (3) assisting public agencies in the interpretation, preservation and protection of archeological and historic resources, (4) creating documentary records of historic properties through the Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record, (5) assisting State Historic Preservation Offices, certified local governments, Indian tribes, and the private sector, (6) undertaking research and training in preservation techniques and technologies, (7) providing information and advice on preservation techniques and technologies, (8) responding to taxpayers' requests for certification for Federal tax incentives, and (9) providing regulations and guidance on the identification, treatment and potential repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural objects.

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### **APPLICABLE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MISSION GOALS**

- Ia Natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context.
  - Ib The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.
  - IIIa Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs.
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#### ***A. National Register Programs FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

**Enacted: \$16,018,000**

The National Park Service's National Register Programs assist thousands of communities nationwide to preserve their cultural heritage through formal designation programs that recognize significant historic and archeological properties. Federal designation provides eligibility for Federal financial assistance and regulatory protection. The National Register Programs administer financial incentives for designated properties, including the Federal Preservation Tax Incentives and the Historic Preservation Fund. The National Park Service works with other entities of government at the local, State, tribal, and Federal levels to establish and operate complementary designation, incentives, and regulatory programs. In order to encourage all levels of government and the private sector to preserve their cultural resources, the National Register Programs offer a wide range of technical assistance for protecting historic and archeological properties. Performance goals for the National Register Programs are summarized in the following table.

#### **Performance Goals**

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Long-term Goal IIIa1 | By September 30, 2005, an additional 6.9% (158) of properties are designated as National Historic Landmarks (2,277 to 2,435); an additional 11% (7,800) significant historical and archeological properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (71,019 to 78,819); an additional 30.2% (221,800) significant historical and archeological properties in Federal ownership are inventoried and evaluated (733,200 to 955,000 contributing properties); an additional 23.5% (1,109,000) significant historical and archeological properties are either inventoried and evaluated, or officially designated by States, tribes, and certified local governments (4,701,000 to 5,810,000 contributing properties).            |
| Annual Goal IIIa1    | By September 30, 2002, an additional 3.6% (83) of properties since September 30, 1999 are designated as National Historic Landmarks (2,277 to 2,360); an additional 5% (3,900) significant historical and archeological properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (71,019 to 74,919); an additional 15.9% (116,800) of significant archeological properties in Federal ownership are inventoried and evaluated (773,200 to 850,000 contributing properties); and an additional 15% (709,000) significant historical and archeological properties are either inventoried and evaluated, or officially designated by States, tribes, and certified local governments (4,701,000 to 5,410,000 contributing properties). |

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|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Long-term Goal IIIa2 | By September 30, 2005, 90% of National Historic Landmarks (2,184 of 2,427 designated landmarks) are in good condition; 1% of Federally recognized historical and archeological properties (19,800 of 2,186,000 contributing properties) are protected through NPS administered programs or assistance; 3% of significant historical and archeological properties (149,600 of 4,906,000 contributing properties) recognized by States, tribes, or certified local governments are protected through their administered programs or assistance.     |
| Annual Goal IIIa2    | By September 30, 2002, 90% of National Historic Landmarks (2,117 of 2,427 designated landmarks) are in good condition; 1% of Federally recognized historical and archeological properties (19,700 of 1,987,000 contributing properties) are protected through NPS administered programs or assistance; and 3% of significant historical and archeological properties (158,600 of 4,410,000 contributing properties) recognized by States, tribes, or certified local governments are protected through their administered programs or assistance. |
| Long Term Goal IIIa3 | By September 30, 2005, 85% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.   |
| Annual Goal IIIa3    | By September 30, 2002, 85% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.   |

### **National Register of Historic Places**

The National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places as our national cultural resources inventory and gave it a central role in identifying buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects significant in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering, and culture, and recognizing them as worthy of preservation. National Register listing and eligibility qualify historic places and archeological sites for Federal preservation incentives, consideration in planning for Federal projects, and other programs and activities that protect significant historic and archeological properties. The program's primary goals are to foster a national preservation ethic, promote a greater appreciation of America's heritage, and increase and broaden the public's understanding and appreciation of heritage resources.

Properties are nominated to the National Register by State Historic Preservation Officers in each State; Federal Preservation Officers for national park and other Federal properties, and by Tribal Historic Preservation Officers for some tribal lands. Historical cultural units of the National Park System and national historic landmarks designated by the Secretary of the Interior also are listed in the National Register. The National Register office reviews nominations for technical accuracy and to determine if nominations meet the criteria for evaluation, enters properties in the National Register Information System, and publishes notices of listing in the Federal Register.

The National Register of Historic Places also considers nomination appeals; makes determinations of eligibility of properties for listing at the request of Federal agencies and in cases where private property owners object to listing; and processes removals, amendments, preliminary reviews, and related actions. The highest priority for the National Register program in FY 2001 and 2002 is to process National Register nominations, determinations of eligibility, and related actions in a timely manner.

| <b>National Register<br/>Performance Information</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cumulative National Register listings                | 72,421                    | 73,619                      | 74,919                      |
| New National Register listings                       | 1,488                     | 1,300                       | 1,300                       |

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| <b>National Register<br/>Workload Factors</b>  | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Determinations of eligibility, nomination appeals, returns, amendments, removals, amendments and related actions | 352                       | 400                         | 400                         |
| * Bulletins and other technical information distributed  | 67,000                    | 67,000                      | 67,000                      |
| Workshops and training sessions  | 60                        | 35                          | 35                          |

\* Internet distribution of National Register bulletins increased in FY 2000, causing a decrease from FY 1999 in the number of hard copy bulletins mailed to the public.

- The National Register provides photocopies of National Register documentation on request to the public and develops a broad range of published and audiovisual materials to meet the needs of States, Federal agencies, national parks, local governments, Indian tribes, and private citizens seeking to evaluate and nominate properties and use the National Register. Approximately 194,000 pages of National Register copies were distributed to the public in FY 2000, compared to 176,000 pages in FY 1999. A new National Register bulletin, *Telling the Stories: Planning Effective Interpretive Programs for Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places*, was published in FY 2000. Priority in FY 2001 and FY 2002 will be given to expanding and updating the National Register bulletin series.

- During FY 2000, approximately 650,000 hits and 35,000 user sessions per week were recorded on the National Register Web homepage. Over 1,500 e-mail inquiries were received and answered through the website in FY 2000. Three National Register bulletins were added to the website, bringing the total number available online to 30. Custom website features for African American History Month, Hispanic Heritage Month, Women's History Month, Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, and Preservation Week were created for the National Register homepage.

- The National Register Information System (NRIS) computer database records information on National Register listings, determinations of eligibility, and the status of nominations. Documentation of National Register properties is used by States, Federal agencies, local and tribal governments, and the public to encourage preservation, protect significant historic and archeological properties, project planning, grant assistance, Tax Act certifications, program analysis, research, and public education. Approximately 3,400 user sessions and 90,000 hits per week were recorded for the NRIS. Of the 3,400 user sessions per week, close to 2,500 users returned to the database more than once.

Continued priorities for the National Register database and paper records in FY 2001 and FY 2002 include (1) improving public access to the National Register Information System over the Internet, (2) maintaining, expanding, and improving NRIS data, and (3) improving the archival stability and accessibility of the National Register and national historic landmark records.

- The Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) program is a major vehicle for the National Register's promotion of heritage education. In FY 2000, TwHP posted 27 classroom-ready lesson plans on its website, bringing the total number of TwHP lessons available online to 50. Several of the new lessons had never been available in published form, and many relate to specially created TwHP website features on African Americans, Women, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, the Civil War, Transportation, and the Struggle for Independence. Priority in FY 2001 and FY 2002 will be to further increase the number of TwHP lesson plans accessible on the Internet, and in FY 2001 to publish a new TwHP thematic issue of CRM on how teachers and others are using TwHP materials.

- The National Register promoted heritage education and tourism by expanding its website with the addition of new *Discover Our Shared Heritage* travel itineraries. Four new travel itineraries were completed in FY 2000:

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Charleston, South Carolina, Virginia Piedmont, Cumberland, Maryland, and southeastern Louisiana. Each itinerary, created in partnership with communities and organizations throughout the Nation, provides descriptions, photographs, and maps locating the registered historic places featured in the itinerary, as well as links to pertinent national parks and State tourism offices. Priority in FY 2001 and FY 2002 will be to work with partner communities throughout the Nation to complete and expand the number of travel itineraries available on the Internet.

### **National Historic Landmarks**

National historic landmarks (NHL) are nationally significant historic places recognized by the Secretary of the Interior under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The purpose of the National Historic Landmarks Program is to identify and protect significant historic and archeological properties possessing exceptional value in illustrating the nation's heritage. Only three percent of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places are designated as national historic landmarks. The National Historic Landmarks Survey conducts theme studies to evaluate historic properties by comparative analysis within broad topics of United States history and prehistory, and reviews and processes nominations submitted on individual properties. During FY 2000, completed a theme study, begun in FY 1999, on racial desegregation in public education was completed. In addition, the NHL Survey began developing a historical framework on the history of American civil rights.

- Priorities for this program in FY 2001 and FY 2002 are to (1) evaluate and process proposals for designation and complete designation of landmark sites, (2) continue work on theme studies in progress, (3) increase the accessibility of the designation process, and (4) improve computerized data on National Historic Landmarks. Achieving these goals will protect cultural resources and make these resources accessible for public appreciation and understanding.
- Once national historic landmarks are designated, the NPS commits to assist in preserving these irreplaceable properties through the National Historic Landmarks Assistance Initiative. This initiative monitors the 2,310 national historic landmarks designated to date and prepares a periodic report to Congress on their condition. A total of 61 NHLs have been protected through funding from the Save America's Treasures grant program since FY 1999. Priorities in FY 2001 and FY 2002 include continuing to support the development of the National Historic Landmark Stewards Association and fostering increased cooperation with our preservation partners outside of the NPS.

| <b>National Historic Landmarks<br/>Performance Information</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cumulative NHL designations                                    | 2,310                     | 2,327                       | 2,352                       |
| New National Historic Landmark designations                    | 33                        | 25                          | 25                          |

| <b>National Historic Landmarks<br/>Workload Factors</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Endangered NHLs assisted and monitored                  | 930                       | 935                         | 940                         |

### **Tribal Historic Preservation Program**

This program assists Indian tribes in preserving their unique prehistoric and historic properties and cultural traditions and in establishing ongoing historic preservation programs. The NPS has entered into agreements with 27 tribes that enable them to assume program functions pursuant to section 101(d) of the National Historic Preservation Act. In addition, the NPS has provided limited financial assistance to those tribes to develop their programs. In FY 1998 through FY 2000, the Park Service worked closely with these tribes to develop a proposed regulation governing tribal participation in the national program; the proposed regulation will be published for comment and will

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subsequently issued for review in FY 2001. Also, the NPS will gather data in FY 2001 on historic properties designated (goal reference IIIa1) and protected (goal reference IIIa2) under tribal law.

- The NPS is currently negotiating with additional tribes to enable their formal participation in the national program, and it expects other tribes to submit program proposals during FY 2001 and FY 2002. The Service will continue to provide financial assistance to tribes that seek to carry out specific, discrete preservation projects; and will continue to work with partners such as the Smithsonian Institution, Library of Congress, universities, and the private sector to provide training and technical assistance for tribes that seek to preserve their culture and heritage.

| <b>Tribal Historic Preservation Program<br/>Workload Factors</b>      | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cumulative number of tribes assuming statutory program responsibility | 27                        | 35                          | 42                          |
| Historic Preservation Fund grants to Tribes                           | 52                        | 57                          | 62                          |

### **Certified Local Governments**

The National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Offices provide valuable technical assistance and matching grants to hundreds of communities. Local governments strengthen these efforts by achieving Certified Local Government (CLG) status from the NPS. States are required by the National Historic Preservation Act to set aside at least ten percent of their annual Historic Preservation Fund allocation to fund CLG historic preservation subgrant projects.

- The goals of the program are to (1) develop and maintain local preservation programs across the Nation that influence planning, zoning and permitting decisions critical to preserving significant historic and archeological properties, and (2) ensure the broadest possible participation of local governments in the national historic preservation program while maintaining preservation standards established by the Secretary of the Interior. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, the NPS expects the number of Certified Local Government to increase.

| <b>Certified Local Governments<br/>Workload Factors</b>             | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cumulative number certified by the NPS                              | 1,240                     | 1,285                       | 1,325                       |
| New Certified Local Governments certified by the NPS                | 42                        | 45                          | 40                          |
| Historic properties newly designated under local law                | 14,100                    | 15,700                      | 16,800                      |
| Cumulative number of historic properties Designated under local law | 287,500                   | 299,000                     | 302,000                     |
| Historic properties protected under local law                       | 64,300                    | 66,500                      | 70,000                      |

### **American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP)**

The American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) promotes the preservation of significant battlefields from all wars on American soil, along with associated prehistoric and historic sites. The program focuses on alternatives that avoid costly Federal land acquisition and the unnecessary creation of additional National Park System units. The ABPP produces a quarterly newsletter, *Battlefield Update*; reports on the status of preservation at the Priority I battlefields designated by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, conducts and supports battlefield mapping projects; administers approximately 125 cooperative agreements and grants; serves as staff to the Secretary of the Interior for approving the expenditure of Civil War Commemorative Coin funds for battlefield land acquisition;

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heads the Congressionally-chartered Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study, administers the \$8 million of Title V Land and Water Conservation Fund monies appropriated in FY 1998 for Civil War battlefield acquisition grants; maintains and enhances its battlefield preservation assistance website; and provides a range of technical assistance services to many partners and the public.

- In FY 2000, the American Battlefield Protection Program distributed \$468,550 for battle site surveys, community battlefield preservation plans, National Register nominations, promotion of heritage tourism, battlefield interpretation, community outreach, and heritage education. In FY 2000, the program involved 50 partner organizations in addition to carrying out new and ongoing projects associated with the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and Indian Wars, and the Civil War.

- In FY 2001, the NPS will continue to work with Priority I sites and begin work on the 78 Priority II Civil War sites, which are battlefields with opportunities for comprehensive preservation. In addition, the program will increase its focus on nationally significant battlefield sites from other wars fought on American soil. In FY 1999, the NPS began the Congressionally mandated study of sites associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The study included collecting site data from 27 States, established a comprehensive research library, established and tested the field survey methodology, and began conducting field survey operations in seven States in cooperation with State Historic Preservation Officers. The Congress has appropriated an additional \$250,000 in FY 2001 to support the completion of the study.

| <b>American Battlefield Protection Program<br/>Workload Factors</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of new grant projects  | 22                        | 28                          | 28                          |
| Ongoing grant projects  | 60                        | 60                          | 60                          |
| New Civil War Commemorative Coin applications                       | 4                         | 8                           | 0                           |
| Title V Land and Water Conservation Fund Battlefield grants         | 12                        | 8                           | 0                           |

### **Federal Preservation Tax Incentives**

A 20 percent tax credit under the Internal Revenue Code, is available to property owners or lessees for rehabilitating historic structures. Buildings must qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and be leased for income-producing purposes. The Service must certify that their rehabilitation conforms with the historic character of the building. In FY 2000, the amount of investment attributed to tax incentives as measured by certified rehabilitation was \$1.693 million. Certain charitable contributions of easements for historic preservation purposes qualify for Federal tax incentives when the NPS certifies that the properties are certified historic structures. Similar to the 20 percent tax credit for rehabilitating historic structures, this program is carried out in partnership with State Historic Preservation Offices. In FY 2001 and 2002, the Service expects a continued increase in private investment in historic structures.

| <b>Federal Tax Incentives<br/>Workload Factors</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of housing units rehabilitated and created  | 7,040                     | 7,310                       | 7,595                       |
| Number of projects certified for 20% tax credit    | 722                       | 747                         | 775                         |
| Private investment (in millions of dollars)        | 1,693                     | 1,888                       | 1,900                       |

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### **Technical Preservation Assistance**

The National Park Service is a leader in developing technical information, standards, guidelines, and training materials to assist property owners in protecting and preserving historic and archeological properties. Technical information, standards, and guidelines developed by the NPS are widely used by Federal and State agencies involved in historic preservation, and by national parks and by municipal governments throughout the country to explain and encourage appropriate historic preservation techniques. University programs, nonprofit organizations and the general public also rely on technical preservation assistance activities of the NPS, affecting work on thousands of historic buildings each year. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, the NPS expects to increase the number of available publications and to increase the distribution of new and existing products.

| <b>Technical Preservation Assistance<br/>Workload Factors</b>   | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cumulative number of preservation briefs and technical notes  | 83                        | 86                          | 89                          |
| Historic preservation projects provided technical assistance  | 4,050                     | 4,150                       | 4,200                       |
| Technical briefs, brochures, leaflets, fact sheets, publications, catalogues, and other media distributed | 48,200                    | 49,000                      | 55,000                      |

### **Cultural Resource Inventory, Planning, and Geographic Information Systems**

Since 1969, an estimated four million historic resources have been identified by Federal agencies including national parks, State Historic Preservation Offices, tribal preservation programs, and local governments through the use of Federal project and grant assistance. These data and the public investment in them are most fully useful when governments and the private sector have timely access to the data and can make informed decisions about the protection of significant historic and archeological properties. The way in which this information is generated, used, and distributed is rapidly changing. Online multimedia historic preservation information, in combination with other geographic information, is becoming the basis on which land-use decisions are made. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, the NPS expects to continue to integrate the use of database management systems, geographic information systems, and global positioning systems in local, State, tribal, and Federal historic preservation activities.

| <b>Cultural Resource Inventory<br/>Workload Factors</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| State, tribal, and local DBMS, GIS, and GPS projects    | 12                        | 10                          | 10                          |
| National park GIS/GPS projects                          | 7                         | 3                           | 4                           |
| Endangered battlefield documentation projects           | 11                        | 5                           | 5                           |
| NPS-sponsored training courses and field schools        | 11                        | 8                           | 8                           |

### **Historic Landscape Initiative**

The Historic Landscape Initiative promotes responsible preservation practices to protect America's historic landscapes. In partnership with Federal and State agencies, Indian tribes, professional organizations, universities, and local stewards, the NPS will (1) develop and disseminate guidelines for landscape preservation, (2) produce tools to raise public awareness, (3) organize and participate in training workshops, and (4) provide technical



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assistance for nationally significant properties and districts. Information provided by the NPS influences project work at local, regional, national and even international levels on landscapes ranging from parks and gardens, to rural villages and agricultural landscapes. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, the NPS will increase the number of training programs related to historic landscapes, and increase the number of historic landscapes assisted through this program.

| <b>Historic Landscapes<br/>Workload Factors</b>     | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Training courses co-sponsored and presented         | 23                        | 23                          | 25                          |
| Publications, videos, and other specific assistance | 5                         | 6                           | 8                           |
| Cultural landscapes provided assistance             | 310                       | 320                         | 325                         |

### **Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs**

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires each Federal agency to assume responsibility for preserving historic properties that agencies own or control. Section 110(a)(2) directs the Secretary of the Interior to advise Federal agencies, including national parks, and to train them to locate, inventory, nominate, and protect significant historic and archeological properties for which they are responsible.

- In FY 1998, NPS published revised “Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs.” These non-regulatory guidelines provide the Secretary’s formal advice to Federal agencies on how to meet their obligations under section 110. In FY 2000, a “user-friendly” version of these guidelines, with illustrations and case studies, was prepared for publication and distribution. The Service focused also on the training needs of Federal agency staff, and developed a consultation process by which agencies can meet the obligation to establish their preservation programs in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. In FY 2001, the resulting guidance will be published, and distributed, and the consultation process will be implemented.

### **Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning**

The National Historic Preservation Act mandates historic resource surveys and comprehensive historic preservation planning. Conflicts with development interests and competing land uses occur nationwide, often because information about the needs, values, and priorities for historic and archeological properties is not effectively integrated into the planning and decision-making processes in both the public and private sectors.

- The goals of the program are to (1) build planning proficiency within the historic preservation community at the local, tribal, State, and Federal levels, including national parks, (2) build skills within the larger planning community to recognize the goals and issues of historic preservation, (3) ensure that historic preservation practices are current and easily integrated into modern planning systems such as geographic information systems, and (4) enable the development of effective historic preservation components in local, county, tribal, State, national park, and Federal plans and policies nationwide. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, the NPS is placing greater emphasis on Internet distribution of materials and information towards building historic preservation planning capabilities at the local, county, tribal, State, and Federal levels.

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| <b>Historic Preservation Planning<br/>Workload Factors</b>                  | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of technical assistance publications distributed                     | 3,400                     | 3,500                       | 3,750                       |
| Number of visits per month to the planning program website                  | 2,700                     | 2,850                       | 3,200                       |
| Number of States with revised/updated Statewide Historic Preservation Plans | 2                         | 20                          | 22                          |

### **State Historic Preservation Programs**

Under the National Historic Preservation Act, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) have a role in almost all facets of the Service' historic preservation program, including assisting in administering NPS programs, receiving NPS assistance, and contributing to the national historic preservation program by designating and protecting historic properties under State law.

| <b>State Historic Preservation Programs<br/>Workload Factors</b>              | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Historic properties newly designated by States under State law                | 24,200                    | 25,400                      | 27,500                      |
| Cumulative number of historic properties designated by States under State law | 526,000                   | 534,000                     | 549,000                     |
| Historic properties protected by States under State law                       | 63,200                    | 70,000                      | 72,600                      |

### **Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative**

The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 authorize the Secretary of the Interior to "make grants or loans or both to Indian tribes and to nonprofit organizations representing ethnic or minority groups for the preservation of their cultural heritage." The 1992 amendments also direct the Secretary to provide "technical or financial assistance, or both, to historically black colleges and universities, to tribal colleges, and to colleges with a high enrollment of Native Americans or Native Hawaiians, to establish preservation training and degree programs." In response to these mandates, the NPS established the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative, a long-term investment to address the under-representation of qualified minority professional practitioners in historic preservation/cultural resources stewardship positions in the NPS and in its partner organizations. Closely allied with this activity is the goal to work with diverse organizations and communities and schools to increase the identification, preservation, and interpretation of historic properties that reflect the Nation's diverse cultural heritage, including increased minority-related properties designated and protected under Federal/State/tribal/local authorities.

During FY 2002, the NPS will (1) expand its mailing list databases of diverse organizations and professors of history, architecture, and related fields at minority colleges and universities, (2) expand the Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program, (3) develop and implement conferences and workshops aimed at community stewards in the identification, documentation, evaluation, preservation, and interpretation of diverse historic properties, (4) assist with the development of workshops and courses that train students at minority colleges and universities and in public school systems, (5) sponsor scholarships for minority community leaders and students to attend the National Trust for Historic Preservation's annual meetings, (6) produce and distribute a biannual diversity newsletter distributed to partner organizations, diverse organizations, minority colleges and universities, and interested individuals, and (7) expand and maintain the Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative website that reaches hundreds of visitors per month.

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| <b>Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative<br/>Workload Factors</b>   | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of diverse organizations, colleges, and universities on mailing list database that receive regular NPS mailings and diversity publications | 500                       | 600                         | 700                         |
| Number of cooperative cultural resources diversity interns  | 12                        | 15                          | 20                          |
| Number of conferences and workshops directed at diverse cultural resources and minority college, university, and public school students           | 4                         | 5                           | 6                           |
| Number of diversity scholarships to attend National Trust for Historic Preservation annual meeting  | 60                        | 60                          | 60                          |
| Number of visitors to Cultural Resources Diversity Initiative website per month   | N/A                       | 500                         | 750                         |

### **The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record**

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) is an integral part of the national historic preservation program. Founded in 1933 and 1969 respectively, HABS and HAER document significant architectural, engineering, and industrial sites in the United States and its territories through measured and interpretive drawings, large-format photographs, and written histories. The Library of Congress preserves the documentation for HABS/HAER and makes it available to the public in both analog and digital formats. This resource has played a leading role in architectural documentation and preservation training, and is widely recognized as the Nation's oldest Federal preservation program.

HABS/HAER documentation is critical baseline documentation for the ongoing stewardship of recorded properties. Both the public and private sectors use this documentation for planning projects for structures entrusted to their care. Increasingly, historic preservationists, historic property owners, teachers, students of all ages, and individuals interested in the Nation's built environment consult the collection for graphical and textual information on historic architecture and engineering and industrial sites of regional or national significance.

### **Stewardship**

The HABS/HAER Collection -- the largest of its kind in the world -- consists of documentation on approximately 37,000 historic structures throughout the United States and its territories recorded in 54,609 sheets of measured drawings, 216,172 large-format photographs, 2,709 large format color transparencies, and 144,937 pages of historical data. Approximately 20,000 items are reproduced from the collection each year for professionals, scholars, and the general public, making it one of the most popular collections at the Library of Congress. Records on 3,215 buildings and structures (49,826 items total) have been added since October 1998.

In October 2000, the NPS -- in collaboration with Library of Congress and the American Society of Landscape Architects -- created the Historic American Landscapes Survey, a permanent program modeled after HABS/HAER to create and archive documentation of historic American parks, gardens, and landscapes. Activities associated with the new program will proceed as donations or funding levels permit.

Early in 1998, the Library of Congress placed the full catalog of the HABS/HAER Collection online, thus beginning a multi-year effort to make the drawings, photographs, and histories available to the public over the Internet. More than 350,000 items from the collection are now available online for researchers to search, view, and download at no cost through the "Built in America" website ([memory.loc.gov/ammem/hhhtml/hhhome.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/hhhtml/hhhome.html)). By 2002, over six terabytes (6,000 gigabytes) of digital files will be available online.

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

HABS/HAER has launched a project to index the records on all 37,000+ structures in the collection. Paralleling the library's digitizing efforts, the indexing project will make electronic queries both easier and more sophisticated by offering researchers numerous points of access into the collection. Once the collection is indexed, researchers of all ages, professions, and educational backgrounds will be able to search the collection for the building types, styles, materials, dates, and people of interest to them.

In April 2000, the NPS launched a new and improved website that features electronic editions of guidelines, program news and updates, and useful information on programs and recording projects. Site usage continues to increase, with 17,626 user sessions logged in November 2000 alone.

## **Education**

Each year, the NPS Summer Programs offer architects, landscape architects, industrial designers, historians, industrial archeologists, engineers, illustrators, and students of architecture and history opportunities to record historic sites and structures of architectural and technological significance and to receive critical training in historic architecture and engineering at little or no cost to the Federal Government. This training is targeted to schools with high minority enrollments. In FY 2000, over 40 people worked on summer teams across the country.

HABS/HAER launched an online exhibit, entitled "PARKitecture in Western National Parks: Early Twentieth Century Rustic Design and Naturalism." Consisting of photos and measured drawings of sites in ten parks, the exhibit focuses on naturalism and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century rustic design. The Historic American Engineering Record also celebrated its 30th anniversary with an exhibit of its own produced in cooperation with the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C. The exhibit, entitled *Monuments, Mills and Missile Sites*, is scheduled to travel in 2001 through 2002.

## **Partnerships and Sponsorships**

HABS/HAER receives technical, financial, and professional assistance from numerous sponsors and partners, including the Library of Congress, the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Civil Engineers, State Historic Preservation Offices, State departments of transportation, the HABS/HAER Foundation, the William Penn Foundation, the Society for Industrial Archaeology, the Society of Architectural Historians, and many others.

In FY 2002, the program will focus its recording efforts on increasing the number of documented structures, placing particular emphasis on park historic structures and national historic landmarks. The program will continue to integrate innovative technologies into its repertory, including digital convergent photogrammetry, global positioning systems, and total station surveying and will also continue to develop a capacity for the electronic dissemination of technical information and standards.

| <b>Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Workload Factors</b> | <b>FY 2000 Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001 Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002 Estimate</b> |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Outside funding contributed (thousands of dollars)  | 868                   | 900                     | 900                     |
| National Historic Landmarks documented to HABS/HAER standards (# of structures)                             | 18 (257)              | 15                      | 16                      |
| List of Classified Structures – Primary Structures documented to HABS/HAER standards                        | 197                   | 21                      | 22                      |
| Total number of properties documented to HABS/HAER standards  | 2,180                 | 1,133                   | 1,190                   |

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

### **Archeological Assistance/Departmental Consulting Archeologist**

The Archeological Assistance Program provides assistance to government agencies, educational, and professional organizations to help improve the identification, recording, and treatment of archeological resources; cooperates with private organizations in National Historic Landmark theme studies initiatives; and provides guidance and review for public agencies in establishing archeological resource management programs to meet statutory and regulatory responsibilities. The program is led by the Departmental Consulting Archeologist who is delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to represent the department in archeological matters.

The Archeological Assistance Program has government-wide responsibility for monitoring and advising all Federal agencies, the courts, and law enforcement officials on the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and other archeological statutes, regulations, and activities; for providing assistance regarding interpretation and preservation of historic shipwrecks under the Abandoned Shipwreck Act; and for monitoring and advising agencies on the curation of Federally-owned and administered archeological collections (36 CFR 79). The NPS responds to notices of important archeological data that are inadvertently discovered as a result of Federal or Federally-assisted or permitted activities; reviews regulatory compliance for requesting Federal agencies; and assists in program planning and development. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, priority will be given to monitoring and advising resource management and law enforcement agencies on ARPA and continuing training and technical information in archeological management and preservation law.

Priorities for FY 2001 and FY 2002 also include increasing the number and documentation of archeological sites identified and recorded on Federal and tribal lands, increasing the number of archeological sites listed in the National Register, and increasing the number of archeological sites designated as National Historic Landmarks. These activities help protect significant historic and archeological properties.

| <b>Archeological Assistance Program<br/>Performance Information</b>              | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of archeological sites reported on Federal lands*                         | 760,191                   | 775,000                     | 815,000                     |
| Number of archeological sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places | 18,549                    | 20,000                      | 21,000                      |
| Number of archeological sites designated as National Historic Landmarks          | 235                       | 237                         | 240                         |

\* This number is the FY 1999 actual that has been collected for the next Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress, a biannual publication on the status of the government-wide Federal Archeology Program.

The National Archeological Database (NADB) maintained by the NPS provides information on archeological reports of projects sponsored by Federal agencies and maps of site frequencies and other data at the State and county level. The NADB-Reports portion of the National Archeological Database was not updated in FY 1999 or FY 2000 and is a major goal for FY 2001. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, priority will be given to increasing the number of entries in the national archeological database and improving its quality of data and ease of use.

| <b>Archeological Assistance Program<br/>Workload Factors</b>        | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of Looting violations reported by Federal agencies*          | 741                       | 900                         | 900                         |
| Number of records in National Archeological Database (NADB) Reports | 240,000                   | 260,000                     | 265,000                     |

## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

\* This number is the FY 1999 actual that has been collected for the next Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress, a biannual publication on the status of the governmentwide Federal Archeology Program.

The Archeological Assistance Program provides technical information through workshops, training, online databases, distance-learning courses, and electronic media. Priorities include providing information about archeological interpretation, issues, and projects to a wide range of interested professionals and the public through (1) *Common Ground*, a periodical with in-depth articles on archeological and anthropological topics of interest, (2) web pages devoted to popular, programmatic, and technical information which will be redesigned in FY 2001, (3) brochures and exhibits that present archeological information at professional meetings and public presentations, and (4) technical publications on archeological and anthropological subjects, using both printed and electronic media.

The Secretary's Report to Congress provides information on the scope and effectiveness of Federal archeological programs in land managing and permitting agencies (40 agencies supply information for this report). Technical publications elaborate on the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines on Archeology and Historic Preservation which was updated on the Internet in FY 2000 by providing recent technical publications as references. Other relevant policies, guidelines, methods, and techniques that build a consensus among Federal agencies about what constitutes good archeological practice also are provided.

| <b>Archeological Assistance Program<br/>Workload Factors</b>   | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of inadvertent discoveries nationwide   | 274                       | 250                         | 250                         |
| Number of Departmental Consulting Archeologist cooperative projects involving national policy issues, program development, and technical or peer reviews | 1                         | 3                           | 4                           |
| Number of people trained in archeological or heritage preservation law or archeological management practices   | 45                        | 50                          | 50                          |
| Number of people receiving the Secretary's Report to Congress on Federal archeology  | 17,000                    | 19,000                      | 20,000                      |
| Number of people receiving archeology and ethnography publications   | 103,072                   | 105,000                     | 107,000                     |
| Number of public accesses to the National Archeological Database (NADB) via Internet   | 160/day                   | 180/day                     | 200/day                     |
| Number of public visits to NPS archeological web pages<br>[Based on statistics for < <a href="http://www.cr.nps.gov">www.cr.nps.gov</a> > address]       | 1,300/day                 | 1,400/day                   | 1,600/day                   |

## **Park and National Native American Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Assistance**

During FY 2000, technical assistance for implementation of NAGPRA within the National Park System was separated from technical assistance for implementation of NAGPRA throughout the United States beyond the NPS. The archeology and ethnography program continues to provide technical assistance for park activities. The national Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation program assumed responsibility for various responsibilities delegated by the Secretary of the Interior, including processing inventories, summaries, and notices; developing regulations and technical guidance for program implementation; developing and maintaining databases for tracking the NAGPRA process and providing public access to documents; educating the public about the process and compliance; administering grant activities; and administering the review committee.

The base funding increase in FY 2001 will allow advertising and filling additional national program positions to address the primary work of decreasing the backlog of notices and regulations, and supporting the work of the NAGPRA review committee.

## National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs

### Cultural Resources World Wide Web

The Cultural Resources World Wide Web effort supports the achievement of mission goal IIIa3 on meeting customer satisfaction with NPS historic preservation-related technical assistance, as well as educational and training materials. By taking advantage of current technology, the NPS provides preservation partners, teachers and students, and the general public with rapid access to unique educational and technical information about protecting and preserving cultural resources.

The National Center for Cultural Resources has a leadership role in developing and maintaining the NPS "Links to the Past" website through access to the products of all NPS cultural resource programs. Use of "Links to the Past" has grown dramatically with over five million user sessions in FY 2000. Many new Internet products were developed in FY 2000: several travel itineraries, three museum exhibits, two distance learning efforts, other educational features, and over ten online books. The Intranet website, SuperLinks, also informs numerous NPS staff about partnership activities.

| <b>Links to the Past<br/>Workload Factors</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of daily user sessions                 | 14,000/day                | 18,000/day                  | 22,000/day                  |
| Average number of pages accessed per visit    | 5                         | 5                           | 5                           |
| Total number of pages available               | 9,500                     | 10,500                      | 11,500                      |

### **FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST**

|   | <b>2002<br/>Budget Request</b> | <b>Program<br/>Changes<br/>(+/-)</b> |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ National Register Programs \$(000)  | 15,580                         | -717                                 |
| The FY 2002 request for National Register Programs is \$15.580 million, which represents a net decrease of \$438,000 from the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$0.717 million to National Register Programs activities includes: |                                |                                      |
|   | <u>\$(000)</u>                 |                                      |
| ▪ Streamlining  | -68                            |                                      |
| ▪ Heritage Preservation, Incorporated   | -299                           |                                      |
| ▪ Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Study   | -250                           |                                      |
| ▪ Gettysburg Technical Assistance   | -100                           |                                      |
| Total   | <u>-717</u>                    |                                      |
| Justifications for these program changes are included at the end of this activity's presentation.   |                                |                                      |



## **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

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### ***B. National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

**Enacted: \$2,222,000**

The National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992 established the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches, Louisiana to support an effective and efficient national system of research, information distribution, and skills training in the preservation and conservation of the Nation's significant historic and archeological properties and material culture.

The center's purposes include (1) developing and distributing preservation and conservation skills and technologies for the identifying, evaluating, conserving, and interpreting prehistoric and historic resources, (2) developing and facilitating training for Federal, State, and local resource preservation professionals, cultural resource managers, maintenance personnel, managers, and others working in the preservation field, (3) applying preservation technology benefits from ongoing research by other agencies and institutions, (4) facilitating the transfer of preservation technology among Federal agencies, State and local governments, universities, international organizations, and the private sector, (5) cooperating with related international organizations, (6) developing the Federal Preservation Institute, and (7) establishing a national heritage education program.

- Activities are conducted in partnership with public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions, including other components of the National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Offices, local governments, Indian tribes and Native American organizations, national professional organizations, and international preservation organizations. The NCPTT is organized in three components: research, training, and information management. Each component participates in four programs: grants, projects, clearinghouse and consultations.
- Since FY 1994, 88 major in-house projects and 149 preservation technology and training grants or other agreements with partners throughout the United States have been undertaken with an investment of over \$8.5 million. Since FY 1994, \$35 million has been requested from applicants for the grants.
- Notable FY 2000 accomplishments include (1) establishing a working group to consider digital preservation of archeology data, (2) investigating the application of lasers in the conservation of cultural materials at the shared facility at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, (3) convening the first-ever colloquium on historic preservation training for engineers, and (4) launching a website to document the National Institute for Standards and Technology stone exposure test wall.

Progress will continue in FY 2001 with the following two initiatives begun in FY 2000:

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is developing a model national distance learning curriculum initiative targeted at K-12 students in Louisiana that combines evolving learning technologies with heritage curriculum development. The initiative will build understanding and value for our youngest citizens in the meaning, significance, and preservation of historic sites through lesson plans, computer and web-based learning modules and heritage education courses for teachers enrolled at Northwestern State University of Louisiana—a partner in this initiative. Once developed, the model will be applicable nationwide under the aegis of the center.

The second initiative develops a national Federal Preservation Institute to provide training and assistance to Federal agencies in meeting their stewardship responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The initiative will develop national curricula and seek ways to provide current and “best practices” information and training through distance learning and onsite symposia. Targeted audiences include high-level agency heads and sub-heads, supervisors and site managers, and Federal Preservation Officers. Senior preservation representatives



### **National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

from Federal agencies have met with the NCPTT to discuss options for administering the institute, training needs assessment by agency, curriculum design, and funding for the institute.

| <b>National Center for Preservation Technology<br/>Workload Factors</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of grants and cooperative agreements awarded                     | 20                        | 20                          | 20                          |
| Total amount requested by applicants                                    | \$3,763,282               | \$4,000,000                 | \$4,000,000                 |
| Total amount of grants awarded  | \$504,507                 | \$400,000                   | \$400,000                   |
| Number of workshops held/sponsored                                      | 16                        | 20                          | 20                          |
| Number of in-house projects undertaken                                  | 12                        | 15                          | 15                          |
| Number of contract projects undertaken                                  | 11                        | 15                          | 15                          |
| Number of publications  | 16                        | 25                          | 25                          |

### **FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST**

|  | <b>2002<br/>Budget Request</b> | <b>Program<br/>Changes<br/>(+/-)</b> |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ National Center for Preservation Technology and Training \$(000)   | 1,972                          | -250                                 |
| The FY 2002 request for the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training is \$1.972 million, which represents a net decrease of \$250,000 from the FY 2001 enacted level. The FY 2002 proposed programmatic decrease of \$250,000 to the National Center for Preservation and Technology activities include: |                                |                                      |
|  | \$(000)                        |                                      |
| ▪ Heritage Education Model for Distance Learning   | -250                           |                                      |
| Total  | -250                           |                                      |
| Justification for this program change is included at the end of this activity's presentation.  |                                |                                      |

### ***C. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Grants FY 2001 Estimated Program and Anticipated Accomplishments***

**Enacted: \$2,467,000**

Section 10 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-601, 25 USC 3001) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to provide grants to Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums to assist in carrying out requirements of the act to summarize, inventory, and repatriate Native American and Native Hawaiian human remains and other cultural items. These grants assist eligible tribes and museums to fulfill their responsibilities under NAGPRA. During FY 2001 and FY 2002, priority will be given to improving the quality and impact of projects supported by the grants. The cumulative number of NAGPRA grants awarded from FY 1994 to FY 2000 is 292 (178 grants to tribes and 114 grants to museums). Over \$15 million has been awarded by the NPS during this seven-year period.

**National Recreation and Preservation/Cultural Programs**

| <b>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation<br/>Act Grants<br/>Performance Information</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 2001<br/>Estimate</b> | <b>FY 2002<br/>Estimate</b> |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Grants awarded to tribes   | 31                        | 30                          | 30                          |
| Grants awarded to museums  | 14                        | 15                          | 15                          |
| Grant proposals submitted and reviewed   | 112                       | 150                         | 150                         |

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**JUSTIFICATION OF FY 2002 BUDGET REQUEST FOR CULTURAL PROGRAMS**

|                           | <b>2002<br/>Budget Request</b> | <b>Program<br/>Changes<br/>(+/-)</b> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Cultural Programs \$(000) | 20,019                         | -967                                 |

The FY 2002 request for Cultural Programs is \$20.019 million and 138 FTE, which represents a net decrease of \$0.688 million and 3 FTE below the FY 2001 enacted level. The net programmatic decrease of \$0.967 million for the Cultural Programs activity is justified by the proposed changes that follow:

- ***Streamlining (-\$68,000; -3 FTE)***: The NPS proposes to effect savings of \$68,000 in funding and three FTE in this program by reducing travel and other administrative overhead cost; procurement efficiencies; and making use of technological advances (such as, but not limited to, teleconferencing). Redundant administrative positions will not be filled when vacancies arise. The NPS expects to create more efficient systems and processes without affecting program delivery.
- ***Revolutionary War/War of 1812 Study (-\$250,000)***: The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding in FY 2002 for this completed project.
- ***Heritage Preservation, Incorporated (-\$299,000)***: The NPS is requesting the elimination in FY 2002 of the one-time funding which was provided in FY 2001 for this activity.
- ***Gettysburg Technical Assistance (-\$100,000)***: The NPS is requesting the elimination of funding for this activity in FY 2002 to support higher priorities established by the Administration.
- ***Heritage Education Model for Distance Learning (-\$250,000)***: The NPS is requesting the elimination in FY 2002 of the one-time funding which was provided in FY 2001 for this activity.